

FORTY-SEVENTH

3.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

WITH THE

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER, THE ANNUAL
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA :

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

E. DEACON, FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE, 38 HUDSON STREET

1875

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR 1875.

President—JAMES J. BARCLAY.

Vice-Presidents—{ JOHN M. OGDEN,
JOHN ROBBINS.

Treasurer—HENRY PERKINS.

Secretary—WILLIAM S. PEROT.

MANAGERS.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Chairman*.

FREDERIC COLLINS, *Secretary*.

JOHN M. OGDEN, *Asst. Chairman*.

GEORGE M. TROUTMAN, *Asst. Secretary*,

Casper Wister, M.D.,
George M. Troutman,
Arthur G. Coffin,
Nathaniel B. Browne,
John Welsh,
D. H. Agnew, M.D.,
Charles E. Haven,
Alfred M. Collins,
J. J. Woodward,

John L. Atlee, M.D., of Lan-
caster county,
Frederic Collins,
Samuel R. Shipley,
William Neal,
Oliver Evans,
Atherton Blight,
George L. Busby,
James V. Watson,

Isaac Hazlehurst,
Benjamin B. Comegys,
Conrad S. Esher,
Dell Noblit, Jr.
S. Weir Lewis,
James Bateman,
Hibbard Yarnall,
William Henry Trotter,
Levi Knowles.

Counsellors—Henry J. Williams, Isaac Hazlehurst, George W. Biddle.

Solicitor—James J. Barclay.

Physicians—Alfred M. Slocum, M. D., James F. Wilson, M.D.

Standing Committees.

APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND ECONOMY.

James J. Barclay,
John M. Ogden,
Alfred M. Collins,

Henry Perkins,
Charles E. Haven,

Frederic Collins,
Oliver Evans.

INDENTURING COMMITTEE.

John M. Ogden,
Charles E. Haven,
John Welsh,

Alfred M. Collins,
John Robbins,
James V. Watson,

S. Weir Lewis,
William Henry Trotter.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

Alfred M. Collins,
Henry Perkins,
Arthur G. Coffin,
William S. Perot,
George M. Troutman,

Frederic Collins,
William Neal,
Atherton Blight,
George L. Busby,

Samuel R. Shipley,
Benjamin B. Comegys,
James Bateman,
Dell Noblit, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

Oliver Evans,
John M. Ogden,
J. J. Woodward,
Charles E. Haven,

Samuel R. Shipley,
William Neal,
S. Weir Lewis,
Dell Noblit, Jr.,

James Bateman,
Conrad S. Esher,
Levi Knowles.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

John M. Ogden,
John Robbins,

James J. Barclay,
John Welsh,

James V. Watson,
Hibbard Yarnall.

COMMITTEE ON GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Frederic Collins,
George M. Troutman,

Casper Wister,

Conrad S. Esher.

COMMITTEE ON CHAPELS.

James J. Barclay,
Arthur G. Coffin,
Henry Perkins,

John Welsh,
Alfred M. Collins,
Frederic Collins,

Samuel R. Shipley,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Benjamin B. Comegys.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Henry Perkins,
John Welsh,

George M. Troutman,
Frederic Collins,

William Henry Trotter.

PURCHASING AND AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Charles E. Haven,
John M. Ogden,

Henry Perkins,
William S. Perot,

J. J. Woodward,
Nathaniel B. Browne.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Eliza S. Jones,
Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson,
Mrs. Emily A. Bacon,

Mrs. Maria Bispham,
Mrs. Ann Eliza Budd,

Mrs. John F. Young,
Mrs. Hannah E. Collins.

HARVEY R. SUMMERS, AGENT AND BOOKKEEPER,

OFFICE, No. 21 North Seventh Street,

Where applications for apprentices can be made.

Officers and Employees of the House of Refuge.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

BOYS.

Superintendent—Jesse K. McKeever.
Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Schools—Thomas N. Leib.
Matron of Boys' Division—Eliza S. Plowman.
Assistant Matron of Boys' Division—Lizzie Davidson.

TEACHERS OF BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Anna M. Drake,	Lizzie B. Stranahan,
Emma G. Baldwin,	S. L. Craven,
Lavinia C. Schlater,	Anna M. Stroup.
E. W. Henderson,	Eliza English,
	<i>and matron for the small boys.</i>

Teacher of Music—Lizzie B. Stranahan.

PREFECTS.

Henry Mulholland,	Robert Burton,
George W. Oram,	Henry L. Hoffman,
Robert M. Rennell,	Louis Brower.

Nurse—Maria Keogh.
Cook—Kate McCue.
Engineer—Hiram Kirk.
Assistant Engineer—Robert Devinney.
Baker—James Dougherty.
Assistant Baker—Louis Lutz.
Carpenter—George Thomas.
Shoemaker—Rufus N. Willey.
Coachman—Robert Shields.
Watchman—Patrick Henry.
Gate-keeper—John Spratt.

GIRLS.

Matron—Mary A. Campbell.
Assistant Matron—Maria L. McComb.
Assistant to the Matron—Annie U. Brower.

TEACHERS.

Emma F. Short, Sarah Rowell.
Tailoress—
Watchwoman—Lucinda Smith.
Laundress—Isabella Dunlap.
Cook—Amanda Kengott.
Door-keeper, &c.—Kathleen Stevens.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—J. Hood Laverty.
Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Schools—M. W. Deshong, Jr.
Matron—Jane E. Thompson.
Assistant Matron and Teacher of Girls' School—Ida C. Meginley.

TEACHERS.

Mary McDuffee, Mary G. Schlater.
Prefect—Hiram Kreider.
Assistant to the Matron—Margaret Dwyer.
Cook—Margaret Thompson.
Gate-keeper—Edward Owens.
Watchman—Samuel McConomy.
Nurse—Salena Frances.
Assistant Nurse—Ruth J. Roberts.



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ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; THE SELECT AND
COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA;
THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, AND THE CONTRIBU-
TORS TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

When the object for which the House of Refuge was established, the proper training of wayward and neglected children, the Philanthropist and the Statesman cannot fail to feel deeply interested in the success of this noble charity. It is a manual labor school, where the pupils receive that moral and physical education which is calculated to make them useful, industrious and respectable citizens, and wise unto salvation. Thus crime is lessened, pauperism diminished, public peace better maintained, and private security better preserved.

The following article from the Evening Bulletin of the 24th of December 1874, most forcibly shows the misery and cost occasioned by the neglect of a single young out-cast.

“THE ECONOMY OF CHARITY.”

“The State Board of Public Charities in its annual Reports to the Legislature has repeatedly urged the principle that the prevention of crime, by the care of the destitute and neglected children of the Commonwealth, is not only a high duty, but the very best economy. The cost of training a child in the way of virtuous living, as compared with the maintaining of a

criminal in the penitentiary, or the insane pauper, who has destroyed his own mind by dissipation, in the almshouse, is so trifling that the Commissioners of Public Charities have continued to press upon the Legislature the great importance of providing by law for the better care and education of these neglected classes: and the wisdom of this policy is being rapidly recognized by intelligent people.

One of the most startling illustrations of the fearful cost which neglected crime inflicts upon the State, and the dreadful inheritance of wretchedness and pauperism thus entailed upon society, has recently been given by a most reputable physician of New York. Dr. Harris, who has recently stated a case known to him, the truth of which, amazing as it is in its record of perpetual crime, we have no reason to question.

Dr. Harris states that in a small village in a county on the Upper Hudson, about seventy years ago, a young girl was sent adrift on the casual charity of the inhabitants. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny has cursed the county ever since. The county records show *two hundred* of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children: of these, three died in infancy and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State prisons for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails and penitentiaries and almshouses! Of the nine hundred descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl who was left on the village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, paupers and prostitutes; but two hundred of the more vigorous are on record as criminals.

This neglected little child has thus cost the county authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the expense and care of criminals and paupers, besides the untold damage she has inflicted on property and public morals. Seventy years ago, the people at large took small concern about such matters. They had little appreciation either of the moral or economical obligations which the State owed to itself and to its children. And out of this common indifference and ignorance have grown results such as these; results whose influences must project themselves into the future generations of this poor child of crime and neglect, for all time to come. And if from a single root, not only two hundred criminals, but a long line of idiots, drunkards, lunatics, prostitutes and paupers have sprung, to be a burden and scourge and cost upon society, how shall the aggregate results of similar neglect in thousands of other cases be estimated?*

* Contrast the above with the following extract from a note from a highly intelligent and respectable lady. Speaking of the House of Refuge, she

The inmates have enjoyed their usual health. The prevailing diseases were typhoid fever, intermittent fever, pneumonia, and measles. The latter disease occurring in the Colored Department. Three deaths occurred in this department. One on the 4th of April from tubercular peritonitis, one on the 17th of April from measles, the third on the 23d of September from consumption. One death from typhoid fever took place in the White Department on the 23d of August.

An institution which confers so many blessings, not only on the immediate objects of its bounty, but on the public, deserves the patronage of the Republic and her citizens. The first inmate was received on the 8th day of December 1828. More than forty and six years have elapsed since that time. During this period nearly twelve thousand young persons have enjoyed the advantages of this school. It may be asserted with confidence that a majority of them became worthy citizens.

All those who took an active part in the early management of the Refuge, with a single exception, have ceased from their labors. Their successors are animated by equal zeal, and during no year since the foundation of the Charity, have more strenuous efforts been exerted to promote its welfare and enlarge its usefulness, than the one which has just closed. Among the prominent measures adopted to improve the discipline of the House, the following may be stated: That when the inmate on his admission is under the age of twelve years he will be retained one year, if at the end of that time, he is in the opinion of the Board fitted to be placed out; that when over twelve years and under fourteen years of age, he be retained sixteen months; when over fourteen years and under sixteen years, he will be retained twenty months; and when over sixteen years of age, he will be retained

says: "It is a Charity in the fullest sense, where Christian love 'thinketh no evil' but forgetting the past for these little erring, and lonely boys and girls, is willing to reach forth a helping hand for their present and future help and usefulness. I shall never forget, I think, standing by the dying bed of a boy who had been an inmate there, and listening to his words of thankfulness, for the Christian care extended to him under that roof, and he said with dying earnestness, 'It was *there* I got to be a lamb of the Saviour's fold'."

two years. It is hoped that there may be many exceptions to this general rule. The welfare of the child is the great care of the Managers. They have no desire to retain an inmate when he will be *as well* off out of the House as in it. It is obvious that the older the inmate is, and the further he has strayed from the path of virtue, the longer will be the time necessary to eradicate bad and fix good principles.

Courts and Magistrates should be very careful not to send to the Refuge those who have long been in a career of crime, and have approached manhood. For such persons this School was never designed: while they can receive but little benefit from it, they seriously interfere with the improvement of others.

When their wards have no friends capable of taking care of them, and suitable places cannot be procured for them, they will be taught some useful trade or employment in the House, by which on leaving it, they may be enabled to gain a comfortable and respectable livelihood. As an inducement to be industrious, and to improve the individuals thus retained in the House, they will be credited with all they earn over their support, and will be allowed to spend under the supervision of the Superintendent a portion of their extra earnings. Thus encouraged, it is expected that they will feel that they have a good home, and kind friends, and that they will exert themselves to profit by the advantages they enjoy.

The visits paid by former inmates to the House, show how they regard it. They are received with a hearty welcome.

The inmates rise in Summer at 5 o'clock, in Winter at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock A. M. After dressing they proceed to the washing rooms, and thence to the Chapels for their morning devotions; Breakfast at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; in the play-ground from 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; in the shops from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, (with a recess of ten minutes), at which hour they dine, again have a recess until 1 o'clock P. M. Then they go to the work-shops where they remain (with the exception of half an hour for play, &c.,) until the School hour which in Winter commences at 3 o'clock, and in Summer at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock P. M. They remain in School three hours. After School they take their

evening meal, when they again have a recess; the greater portion of which in the Winter season they spend in reading, or in listening to improving lectures, &c. Thus the day passes cheerfully in useful employment, healthful exercise, or in the School or Reading Room. The day commences and ends in devotional exercises. They enjoy about nine hours in sleep.

On Sundays they have religious services in the Chapels, conducted by Clergymen or other kind friends of different denominations.

No Sectarian instruction is permitted. The Sunday Schools are regularly taught. To the Clergymen and others who gratuitously render their services in the Chapels and Sunday Schools, the Managers tender their cordial acknowledgements. The day schools are under the charge of faithful and competent female teachers, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress. They are visited semi-monthly by the School Committee. Some of the pupils on their admission are ignorant of the alphabet, and most of them are *very* imperfectly educated; and it rarely happens that any are received who have reached the highest division of a Grammar School. Truant playing is a fruitful cause of their being sent to the House of Refuge. It is a matter of surprise and regret that while admission to the Public Schools is open to all, so many neglect to avail themselves of their benefit. Education is the birth-right of every child of Pennsylvania. Whether it should be compulsory is a grave question, which should receive the serious consideration of the Legislature. Upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, depends the welfare of the Republic. The annals of crime show that ignorance is a fruitful source of it.

The difficulty of obtaining suitable situations for our wards continues, notwithstanding the earnest endeavors of the Managers to obtain them. The Indenturing Committee meets bi-monthly, and the Superintendents and Agent are at all times ready to receive applications for apprentices.

The Library affords delightful and useful recreation for the inmates, and is well supplied with suitable books. Several able

gentlemen are giving very appropriate lectures at the Institution, by which, it is hoped, the hearers will be much benefited, and a spirit of inquiry aroused which cannot fail to elevate them.

The late Thomas P. Cope created a fund, the interest of which should be applied to the purchase of suitable rewards for the most deserving inmates; this fund has been enlarged by a legacy from Mrs. Susanna Morris of \$200, and further increased by the Board. Rewards are regularly distributed on the 4th of July and on Christmas. A generous emulation is thus created, with happy results.

The Managers long felt the want of an officer, whose principal duties should be to visit those inmates who are apprenticed or returned to their friends, and while not thus engaged to avail himself of every opportunity of imparting moral instruction and other useful information, to be with them in the shops and play grounds, to gain their affection, and thus to obtain an influence over them, which would assist him greatly in his endeavors to elevate them, to encourage good resolutions, to confirm industrious habits, and to fix good principles. The Board have taken on trial a gentleman who they hope will prove such an officer.

The Committee on Employment has been able even during the present depressed state of trade, somewhat to increase the funds of the Institution; but it is in the liberality of a philanthropic people, and their representatives in the Councils of the State and of the City, that the Institution must rely chiefly for its maintenance. It cannot be expected that children, whose average age is $14\frac{1}{2}$ years, can support themselves, especially when only a portion of the day can be devoted to manual labor; a very considerable part of the day is necessary for scholastic studies and needful play.

The Committee on Buildings and Repairs has been much occupied in discharging their responsible duties. Very considerable repairs from lapse of time and other causes *became* necessary. The Chapel of the White Department has been altered with much advantage. The boilers in that department have been thoroughly repaired, and new ones placed in the Colored Depart-

ment. Painting, where requisite, has been done. The Managers consider that the Institution is in excellent order, and the comfort of the children increased.

The Committee on Discipline and Economy meet twice a month, confer with the Superintendent, and attend to such other matters as are referred from time to time to them by the Board.

The Visiting Committees attend at the two departments every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, hear applications for the discharge of the inmates, examine all new cases, and report thereon to the Board.

The Committee on the Chapels procures the services of Clergymen or other suitable persons, to address the inmates on Sundays.

The Committee on the Gardens and Grounds, sees that they are kept in proper condition. The Board meets every Thursday afternoon.

On the 1st of January last there were 574 inmates in the House, viz.:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In the White Department,	356	83	439
In the Colored Department,	98	37	135
During the year 363 were admitted, viz.:			
White Department,	236	57	293
Colored Department,	45	25	70
There were discharged during the year:			
From the White Department,	199	44	243
From the Colored Department,	41	19	60
Died—White Department,		1	
Colored Department,	1	2	3
Given up to their friends when discharged:			
White Department,	112	29	141
Colored Department,	14	6	20
There remained on the 1st inst.:			
White Department,	393	95	488
Colored Department,	102	43	145
There were apprenticed, White Department 65, Colored 31.			

The Reports of the Superintendents give valuable details.

The account of the Treasurer presents the fiscal condition of the Institution.

To the Members of the Ladies' Committee who kindly advise with the matrons, and counsel the inmates, the Managers tender their acknowledgements.

Before closing their Report, the Managers desire to pay a tribute of affectionate respect to the memory of their departed friend, Charles Ellis. By his death, the House of Refuge has lost an earnest friend, his colleagues a cherished associate, and the community a benevolent and valuable citizen.

Mr. Ellis was born at Muncy, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of January, 1800. When only five years of age he lost his father. His early education was under the judicious care of his excellent mother. In the fifteenth year of his age he entered a school at Manhattanyville, New York. In 1817 he commenced the study of Pharmacy in Marshall's celebrated drug store in Philadelphia, where the late Frederiek Brown was his companion. At the close of Mr. Ellis' apprenticeship, the management of the store was entrusted to him and Mr. Brown. Some time after he in conjunction with Mr. Isaac P. Morris, became the purchasers of the establishment. On the withdrawal of Mr. Morris from the concern, Mr. Ellis became the sole proprietor of it. His business increasing, he became largely engaged in it as a wholesale druggist.

He did not confine himself exclusively to his own immediate concerns. His philanthropic disposition led him to take a deep interest in many benevolent enterprises, and he became actively engaged in the management of several of them. Among those which attracted his special regard may be mentioned: The House of Refuge, the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, the Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, the College of Pharmacy, and the Orthopedic College. His death was very sudden. It took place on the 16th day of May, 1874. His loss will be felt, not only in these Charities, but by a wide circle of friends, by whom he was justly appreciated and loved.

In surrendering their trust, the Managers pray that the blessing of Heaven may always rest on the the House of Refuge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *President.*

WILLIAM S. PEROT, *Secretary.*

January 1, 1875.

The House of Refuge in account with HENRY PERKINS, Treasurer.

1874.	Dr.	
Dec. 31.	To Cash, paid on account of Loan. New building	\$7,500 00
	Interest on account of Loan. New building	1,416 25
	Orders of Board of Managers for Maintenance and Repairs of White Department \$83,992 67	
	Orders of Board of Managers for Maintenance and Repairs of Colored Department	22,379 10
		<hr/> 106,371 77
	Balance in Bank	88 68
		<hr/> <u>\$115,376 70</u>

1874.	Cr.	
Jan. 1.	By Balance, 1873	\$2,908 14
	Special Appropriation from the State, on account of Indebtedness	7,500 00
	Warrants on State and City Treasuries, under Appropriations for Support of the Institution :	
	From the State	43,750 00
	From the City	26,250 00
	From Contributors, Sale of Old Iron, Barrels, etc.	711 91
	Labor of Inmates, White Department	28,727 12.
	Labor of Inmates, Colored Department	5,529 53
		<hr/> <u>\$115,376 70</u>

HENRY PERKINS, *Treasurer.*PHILADELPHIA, *December 31st, 1874.*

Audited, examined and found correct.

B. B. COMEGYS,

CHAS. E. HAVIN,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

To the Managers of the House of Refuge:

The Superintendent of the White Department respectfully reports that the number admitted and discharged from January 1st, 1874, to January 1st, 1875, is as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by Magistrates of Philadelphia, . . .	115	40	155
“ Courts of Philadelphia County, . . .	58	3	61
“ “ Dauphin, . . .	8		8
“ “ Berks, . . .	7	3	10
“ “ Lancaster, . . .	5	2	7
“ “ Northampton, . . .	5		5
“ “ Lycoming, . . .	3	2	5
“ “ Schuylkill, . . .	2		2
“ “ Lebanon, . . .	3		3
“ “ Centre, . . .	2		2
“ “ Northumberland, . . .	2	1	3
“ “ Luzerne, . . .	2		2
“ “ Huntingdon, . . .	2		2
“ “ Bradford, . . .	1		1
“ “ Montour, . . .	1		1
“ “ Blair, . . .	1		1
“ “ Bucks, . . .	1		1
“ “ Delaware, . . .		1	1
Returned, having been indentured, . . .	10	5	15
“ voluntarily, having been indentured. . .	8		8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	236	57	293

Discharged.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture, . . .	53	12	65
Returned to friends, . . .	112	29	141
By Examining Judges, . . .	8	1	9
Order of Court, . . .	6	1	7
Returned to Court, . . .	3		3
Returned to Committing Magistrate, . . .	2		2
Sent to Almshouse, . . .	2	1	3
Discharged, . . .	13		13
Died, . . .		1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	199	45	244
Remaining in the Institution, January 1st, 1875, . . .	393	95	488

142 were committed on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest friends: namely, 108 boys and 34 girls.

Those admitted were born as follows: In the city and county of Philadelphia, 172; in other counties of Pennsylvania, 60; New York, 9; New Jersey, 7; Virginia, 2; Delaware, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Ohio, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Ireland, 9; Germany, 8; England, 5; Italy, 3; Scotland, 2; Wales, 2; New Brunswick, 1; Canada, 1; unknown, 4. Total, 293.

67 were of American parentage; 133 Irish; 50 German; 12 English; 8 Scotch; 4 Italian; 3 French; 3 Welsh; 1 Swedish; 12 unknown. Total 293.

Of the inmates, 34 had lost both parents previous to their admission into the house; 56 their mothers; 58 their fathers; in all 148 had lost one or both parents by death.

The average age of boys when admitted was 14 years; girls 15 years.

Average number of inmates through the year was 356 boys and 86 girls.

The boys were indentured as follows: To farmers, 41; carpenters, 1; shoemakers, 7; metal roofers, 1; commission merchant, 1; plasterer, 1; saddler, 1; grocer, 1.

EXPENDITURES OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT FOR 1874.

Salaries, \$18,478 34

Provisions.

Beef for officers' table,	9,156 lbs.	\$ 915 60
“ inmates,	25,716 “	1,098 97
Mutton and pork for inmates,	1,0591 “	740 44
Fish “ “	1,500 “	74 50
Fish for officers,	800 “	95 00
Mutton and pork,	1,926 “	264 89
Ham and dried Beef,	1,246 “	221 38
Wheat Flour,	177,826 “	6,495 74
Corn meal,	14,300 “	300 80
Rice and barley,	800 “	53 00
Beans, cabbage, onions, &c.,		2,306 38
Potatoes,	1,643 bus.	1,514 85

Carried forward, . . . 14,081 55 \$18,478 34

Brought forward,		\$14,081 55	\$18,478 34
Turnips,	265 bus.	115 25	
Milk,	12,476 qts.	813 07	
Butter,	1,445 lbs.	647 75	
Marketing,		529 28	
Coffee,	6,336 lbs.	381 18	
Tea,	282 "	177 76	
Sugar,	5,519 "	537 31	
Molasses,	2,706 gals.	1,205 97	
Vinegar,	219 "	55 30	
Pepper, ginger, &c., . .		70 23	
Hops and malt,		10 25	
Lard,	1,172 lbs.	155 27	
Salt,	40 sacks	85 60	
Cheese,	166 lbs.	34 90	
		<hr/>	18,910 67
<i>Clothing.</i>			
Boys' clothing,		4,952 16	
Girls' "		681 68	
Muslins,		146 95	
Combs, thread, &c., . .		333 06	
		<hr/>	6,113 85
Furniture, brooms and bedding,		2,584 13	
Repairs and improvements,		13,149 00	
		<hr/>	15,733 13
<i>Fuel and heating apparatus.</i>			
Coal,	1,074 tons	6,559 40	
Pine wood,	6 cords	59 75	
Tin work,		168 70	
		<hr/>	6,787 85
<i>For light.</i>			
Gas and oil,		1,683 83	
Candles,		6 60	
		<hr/>	1,690 43
<i>Cleansing.</i>			
Cleansing house,		208 00	
Soap and soda,		712 07	
Starch,		22 40	
		<hr/>	942 47
Carried forward,			<hr/>
			\$68,656 74

Brought forward, . . . \$68,656 74

Other expenses.

Medicines and dentistry,	372 10	
Bringing subjects, .	147 00	
Visiting children, .	26 00	
Water rent, . .	339 00	
Postage, . . .	13 01	
Books and stationery, .	588 36	
Shoe shop, . . .	1,951 74	
Garden, . . .	187 63	
Car fare, . . .	20 33	
Insurance, . . .	275 00	
Funerals, . . .	25 00	
Sundries, . . .	204 13	
	<hr/>	4,149 30

EXPENSES OF BOTH WHITE AND COLORED DE-
PARTMENTS.

Salary of Agent, rent of office and Managers' room, . . .	1,925 00
Physicians' salaries .	300 00
Wages of Engineers, Bakers, Carpenter and Coachman, . . .	4,988 00
Printing Annual Report, paper, &c.,	142 00
Horse keeping, . .	419 64
Repairing carriages, .	337 50
Harness and repairs, .	85 57
Sundries, . . .	2,430 41
	<hr/>
	10,628 12

Of the above expenses, there is chargeable to
the Colored Department, 3,105 70

And to the White Department, 7,522 42

COLORED DEPARTMENT,

DR.

1873. 49 pairs mens' shoes, . .	\$100 45
54 " boys' " . .	89 10
	<hr/>

Carried forward, . . . \$189 55 \$80,328 46

Brought forward,	\$189 55	\$80,328 46
176 pairs repaired	123 20	
1874. 102 " mens' shoes,	209 10	
90 " boys' "	148 50	
128 " girls' "	211 20	
520 " repaired "	364 00	
Steam pipe, fittings, &c.,	180 16	
185 tons of coal,	1,128 50	
Flour, coffee, cake, &c.,	164 97	
	<hr/>	2,719 18

Expenses of the White Department, for 1874, \$77,609 28

WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Brush shop,	\$8,246 65
Shoe shop, No. 1,	4,648 42
Shoe shop, No. 2,	8,098 75
Box shop, No. 1,	3,084 34
Box shop, No. 2,	2,455 41
Smith shop,	1,714 32

28,247 89

\$4,652.50 of this amount were earned by the girls in the Shoe-fitting Department.

OPERATIONS OF SHOE SHOP, FOR 1874.

Shoe shop,	Dr.
To material on hand, January 1st, 1874,	\$513 22
" " purchased in 1874,	1,951 74
" labor,	1,203 64
	<hr/>
	\$3,668 60
	Cr.
By 345 pairs mens' shoes,	\$707 25
" 178 " boys "	293 70
" 375 " girls "	618 45
" 3,108 " repaired "	2,175 60
" material on hand, January 1st, 1875	967 84
	<hr/>
	\$4,762 84
Difference in favor of shoe shop,	<u>\$1,094 24</u>

WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Shirts,	855
Boys' aprons,	323
“ collars,	426
“ pants,	1,285
“ jackets,	1,087
“ suspenders (pairs)	476
Bed ticks,	90
Dresses,	394
White aprons,	100
Chemises,	155
Sheets,	194
Pillow cases,	255
Blankets hemmed,	190
Muslin skirts,	16
Night gowns,	3
Flannel shirts,	4
Roller towels,	178
Flannel skirts,	25
Towels hemmed,	100
Officers' pillow cases,	24
“ bolster “	26
“ table cloths hemmed,	8
“ table napkins “	48
Window shades “	50
Officers' towels “	78
“ sheets “	25
Pillow ticks,	197
Pink curtains for girls,	40
White “ “	20
Carpet rags (pounds),	104
Furniture and pulpit covers,	
Housework, washing, ironing and mending.	

REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL FOR 1874.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Number in school January 1st, 1874,	356
“ admitted during the year,	236
	<hr/> 592
Number discharged during the year,	199
“ in school December 31st, 1874,	393
Average daily attendance,	335
“ time in House of those discharged, 20 months.	

*Attainments of those admitted and discharged :

	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well,	3	53
“ “ fairly,	21	76
“ “ poorly,	94	52
“ “ easy lessons,	71	17
Knew alphabet only,	27	1
Ignorant of alphabet,	20	
	<hr/> 236	<hr/> 199
Could write well,		20
“ “ fairly,	11	59
“ “ legibly,	81	90
“ “ name only,	67	27
“ not write name,	77	3
	<hr/> 236	<hr/> 199
Could cipher in general arithmetic,	2	33
“ “ interest,		5
“ “ decimals,		6
“ “ fractions,	7	36
“ “ compound numbers,	2	8
“ “ reduction,	7	11
“ “ primary rules,	41	55
“ “ multiplication,	45	19

*Children are sometimes discharged from the Institution under peculiar circumstances, who have been inmates only a few weeks, and have therefore made no advancement in school, but the Board of Managers is opposed, in general, to discharging those who have not, at least, a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

				When Admitted	When Discharged
Could cipher in subtraction,	.	.	.	19	10
“ “ addition,	.	.	.	50	13
Ignorant of figures,	.	.	.	53	3
				236	199

The grading of those remaining in the Institution is as follows :

EAST SIDE.

Division.	Teacher.	Number of pupils.											
			Reading.	Spelling and Definitions.	Writing on Slates.	Writing in Copy Books.	Mental Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.	Dictation.	Letter and Composition Writing.	Geography.	History.	Grammar.
No. 1,	Miss Anna M. Drake.....	52	52	52		52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
“ 2,	Mrs. Emma G. Baldwin.....	53	53	53		53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
“ 3,	Mrs. Lavinia C. Schlater.....	52	52	52		52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
“ 4,	Mrs. E. W. Henderson.....	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55			
													12

WEST SIDE.

Division.	Teacher.	Number of pupils.											
			Reading.	Spelling and Definitions.	Writing on Slates.	Writing in Copy Books.	Mental Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.	Dictation.	Letter and Composition Writing.	Geography.	History.	Grammar.
No. 1,	Miss Lizzie B. Stranahan.....	44	44	44		44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
“ 2,	Mrs. S. L. Craven.....	45	45	45		45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
“ 3,	Miss Anna Stroup.....	45	45	45		45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
“ 4,	Miss Eliza English.....	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47		

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Number of girls in school January 1, 1874,	.	.	.	.	83
“ admitted during the year,	.	.	.	.	51
“ discharged during the year,	.	.	.	.	39
“ in school December 31st, 1874,	.	.	.	.	95

Attainments of those admitted and discharged :

	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read fluently,	3	22
“ “ tolerably,	11	15
“ “ easy lessons,	20	2
“ “ monosyllables,	13	
Ignorant of alphabet,	4	
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 39
Could write well,		19
“ “ fairly,	10	18
“ “ legibly,	21	2
“ “ name,	12	
“ not write name,	8	
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 39
Could cipher in interest,		10
“ “ compound numbers,	3	17
“ “ division,	9	5
“ “ multiplication,	3	3
“ “ subtraction,	3	2
“ “ addition,	13	1
Ignorant of arithmetic,	20	1
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 39

HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

The general health of the inmates during the past year, has been of the most gratifying character. With the exception of one girl, who died of typhoid fever, the ailments, few in number, yielded readily to medical treatment. There cannot be found anywhere an equal number of children, who enjoy greater immunity from sickness, than our own. Nutritious and abundant diet, regular habits, physical exercise, cleanliness of person, and a pure atmosphere pervading all parts of the House, with the blessing of Divine Providence, are the great preservatives of health.

LABOR DEPARTMENT.

The amount of earnings during the year is \$28,247.89, of which

the boys earned \$23,595.39, and the girls, \$4,652.50. Michael Daily, towards the close of the year, discontinued the employment of 60 boys, who were engaged in the manufacture of match boxes. Messrs. Eckstine & Co., brush manufacturers, contracted for their labor.

All of the inmates are employed in some useful branch of industry. Having moderate tasks to perform, they are required to do their work well—they are taught the useful lesson, that “whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.” The goods manufactured here, will compare very favorably with those made elsewhere. The formation of habits of industry, by which work is done quickly and well, is regarded as a very essential part of the education of our youth.

THE SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

The intellectual improvement of our youth is a matter of vital interest to themselves. With few exceptions, their educational knowledge when admitted here, is of the most limited character. Many are sent here ignorant of the alphabet, and who, from their ages, might have had the advantages of several years’ instruction.

The inquiry presents itself, why is it that they are so deplorably ignorant? The criminal indifference of parents, forcing their children, in many cases, upon the streets, to earn a miserable pittance for themselves, in blackening boots, selling papers, &c., is the answer. This life is continued until vicious habits are formed, which soon render them amenable to the action of the law.

We aim to give them a general knowledge of the elementary branches, laying the foundation for them, so that they can erect the superstructure thereon themselves.

As the government of many of these families from which the children come, is radically wrong, producing ignorance, vice and wretchedness, it is eminently proper that society to protect itself, and save these unfortunate children, should remove them to where they can be properly cared for.

Here the compulsory process of education is enforced, and let its application be extended to thousands of other children in our city, so that this Institution will be only one of many engaged in the blessed work of educating these neglected ones.

Under the efficient instruction of our female teachers, the pupils are rapidly acquiring a reasonable amount of useful knowledge. Their

general deportment, under the care of the ladies, is of a satisfactory character.

Great interest is felt in the perusal of the books in our libraries, and every fresh addition to them is regarded with much pleasure, and the new books are eagerly sought for.

DISCIPLINE.

By resolution of the Board of Managers, recently passed, it was deemed advisable to retain the members of division D, under the discipline of the Institution, twelve months; those of division C, sixteen months; of division A, twenty months; and division B, twenty-four months.

By previous arrangement, all the inmates, irrespective of character, were subjected to only twelve months' discipline; that is, the worst of our inmates were required to stay no longer than the best. If twelve months' discipline be necessary for the best of our youth, it is evident that a much longer continuance is required for the most depraved.

To eradicate habits of vice that have been of several years' growth, cannot be accomplished in the short period of one year, unless by the interposition of Divine grace.

There being a marked difference in the character of our youth, that justifies their separation into four divisions, hence the propriety of their being subjected to discipline for different periods.

The agencies we rely upon under the blessing of God, for the reclamation of our children, are the inculcation of moral and religious principles, the formation of industrious habits, and the cultivation of the intellect. Each separate agency is sedulously attended to, and if there be a failure in a single case, it will not be for the want of earnest and persevering efforts.

No cruel punishments are inflicted, and no punishment at all, except that which the most humane parent would be obliged to inflict, for their own good, upon his refractory children.

No happier or more contented children can be found anywhere, as is witnessed in their play in the yards; their application to work and study in the shops and school-room.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year, the A, B, C, and D dormitories and corridors

of the boys' department have been painted, the floors of the sleeping rooms and halls stained and shellaced; the male infirmary and adjacent hall painted; the eartway in the A and B yards has been repaired, and a tramway laid; and the eartway in the C and D yards repaired.

Four large windows have been placed in the west wall of the Chapel, and the room itself has been handsomely painted and freeseed. It now presents a very attractive appearance.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT'S JOURNAL.

February 13, 1874.—This evening Messrs. Browne, Rogers and Heyburn, assisted by Mrs. Ellett and Miss Boone, gave an entertainment to the children. It was chiefly of a humorous character, and afforded much pleasure to the youthful audience.

March 3, 1874.—A concert of instrumental and vocal music was given this evening. The Matthew Baird Cornet Band, of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, played some of their best pieces. The Willow Glee Club, Mr. Howard, Prof. Bachelor, Mr. Wolsey, and a Quartette composed of two ladies and two gentlemen, contributed very much to the entertainment. Mr. Heppee very kindly loaned a piano for the occasion. The evening's performance afforded a great deal of pleasure to the children.

March 23, 1874.—This afternoon, the children, officers, and teachers of both departments, were assembled in the Chapel to witness the presentation of the portrait of John M. Ogden to the Institution.

Frederic Collins on behalf of the Managers, presented the portrait as a testimonial of the great esteem in which Mr. Ogden is held by them for his many years of valuable services. He trusted that there are yet in store for him years of active usefulness, in which the Institution might be still further benefited by his presence and counsel.

James J. Barclay, as President of the Board, received the portrait, and referred in feeling terms to the services of Mr. Ogden, in improving the condition of suffering and erring humanity. He also spoke of the high estimation in which he is held, not only by the Board of Managers, but the citizens of Philadelphia. Addressing the children, he gave them excellent counsel, presenting Mr. Ogden as an example of that which any one of them might attain to, by a life of unswerving integrity and usefulness.

Mr. Ogden expressed his grateful sense of the kind allusions to him-

self, and remarked that there is not any Institution with which he is or has been connected, that he felt so deep an interest in as the House of Refuge. To the children he gave words of advice and encouragement.

Mr. Comegys addressed the children and officers of the Institution in a very happy manner, and it is hoped that his remarks will be productive of great good. G. L. Buzby and D. Noblitt also spoke briefly upon the occasion.

Master Thorpe, on behalf of the children, returned their thanks to the Managers, for the great interest felt in their welfare, and referred to their appreciation of the worth of their venerable friend, Mr. Ogden. He also recited some original verses suited to the occasion. The children of both departments sang several pieces.

The portrait of Mr. Ogden, which is a very faithful likeness, was placed upon the platform of the pulpit, so that all could see it. The services were of a very interesting and impressive character, and will be long remembered by all who witnessed them.

March 3, 1874.—This evening the girls were entertained by vocal and instrumental music, and the recitation of several interesting pieces. The performers were ladies and gentlemen, who kindly volunteered their services. The evening was spent very pleasantly.

April 8, 1874.—The boys and girls gave an entertainment in the Chapel this evening. It consisted of recitations and singing. Some of the pupils of the different divisions of schools took part. The exercises were of a very agreeable character, and afforded much pleasure to those present. All performed their parts very well, reflecting much credit upon themselves and their teachers. At the conclusion of the performance, Mr. Buzby, in his usual happy manner, addressed the children.

April 21, 1874.—The children were entertained this evening by the Athletic Cornet Band, the Irma Clee Club, the Fithian Sisters, S. P. Nichols and James Howard, in giving vocal and instrumental performances. S. P. Adams, the Elocutionist, recited "Darius Green and his Flying Machine."

July 4, 1874.—This being our National Holiday, the forenoon was devoted to play. After the children had partaken of an excellent dinner, the day was celebrated by having present the Battalion and Band of the Soldiers' Orphans' Institute, under the command of Capt. Spicer. The exercises consisted of a number of pieces played by the Band; singing some of the national odes by our Glee Club; reciting the Declara-

tion of American Independence, by Master Kuester from memory, and the recitation of the Liberty Bell by Master Riggins; a drill and dress parade by Soldiers' Orphans; skirmisher's drill, bayonet exercise, and company drill, and parade of C division, under charge of Capt. Burton.

In the latter part of the afternoon the girls were assembled in the Collecting room, and they gave an entertainment, which consisted of the singing of a number of songs, and the recitation of several appropriate pieces. The girls were solely instrumental in getting this up, and it certainly did them much credit.

July 31, 1874.—The Eight divisions of Schools were assembled in the Chapel this afternoon, and two of each division after some appropriate remarks by Mr. Perkins, were presented with suitable books, purchased with the money so kindly given by Caleb J. Milne.

The girls were assembled in the Collecting room, and four of their number were presented with books. Those rewarded were selected because of their meritorious conduct, not only in the School room, but in every department of the Institution.

November 12, 1874.—George C. Thomas, Esq., delivered a Lecture to the children this evening, upon perseverance. His remarks were of a very interesting and profitable character.

November 17, 1874.—This evening the children were assembled in the Chapel to listen to Oliver Evans, who gave a highly interesting, instructive, and amusing account of his recent visit to some of the Southern and Western States. His youthful audience appreciated his kindness in thus addressing them.

November 26, 1874.—Prof. Warrington delivered a Lecture this evening upon Chemical Changes, &c. The Professor handled his subject in a most admirable manner, combining instruction with amusement. His audience were much pleased with him, and earnestly desire to hear him again.

November 27, 1874.—Another distribution of suitable books, to two of the most deserving pupils in each school, took place this afternoon.

December 18, 1874.—Through Mr. Frederic Collins' instrumentality, Prof. Rogers, of the University of Penna., delivered a very instructive Lecture to the children this evening, upon Chemistry, having especial reference to the phenomena of electricity.

The Professor brought a large quantity of scientific apparatus, and performed a variety of curious and interesting experiments, which were

highly appreciated by his audience.

To Mr. Sherrer, Superintendent of the boys' Sabbath School, and Miss Callett, of the girls; and the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assist them in their labor of love; we are under renewed obligations for the deep interest felt in the moral and spiritual improvement of the children; to the Clergy and others who conduct the religious services of the Chapel upon the sabbath day; and to the officers for their faithful performance of duty, we return our thanks.

Hoping that the Divine blessing may accompany all future efforts.

I remain, very respectfully,

JESSE K. McKEEVER, Supt.

January 1st, 1875.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

To the Managers of the House of Refuge :

The Superintendent of the Colored Department respectfully reports that the number admitted and discharged from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1875, is as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by Magistrates of Philada. Co., .	27	14	41
“ Courts of “ “ .	1		1
“ “ Adams Co., .	1		1
“ “ Blair Co., .		1	1
“ “ Chester Co., .	3	1	4
“ “ Dauphin Co., .	1		1
“ “ Huntingdon Co., .	1		1
“ “ Lancaster Co., .	3		3
“ “ Lycoming Co., .	3		3
“ “ York Co., .	1		1
Returned by Masters,	2	5	7
Arrested, having left their places,		2	2
Returned voluntarily,	2	2	4
	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 70

Discharged.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Indentured,	22	9	31
Returned to friends,	14	6	20
“ “ Committing Magistrate,	1		1
Discharged on age,	2	2	4
Unsuitable subject,	1		1
Died,	1	2	3
	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 60
Remaining in this Department, Jan. 1, 1875,	102	43	145

Forty were committed on complaint and by request of their parents or nearest relatives, namely, 26 boys and 14 girls.

Those committed were born as follows :

In Philadelphia, 20 ; in other counties of Pennsylvania, 25 ; Delaware, 3 ; Maryland, 6 ; New Jersey, 5 ; New York, 2 ; Ohio, 2 ; Virginia, 4 ; unknown, 3. Total, 70.

The average age of boys when admitted was 12-6 years, girls 11-2 years.

The age of the oldest boy was 20 years; the oldest girl, 18 years; the youngest boy, 5-2 years, the youngest girl, 6 years.

The average number of inmates through the year was 95 boys and 41 girls.

The greatest number at any one time, was 104 boys and 44 girls.

WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in the shoe shop,	\$4,655 57
“ “ box shop,	889 24
	<hr/>
	\$5,544 81

WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Jackets,	187
Pants,	345
Shirts,	212
Dresses,	170
Flannel shirts,	105
Under garments,	132
Flannel skirts,	26
Aprons (girls),	20
Shoe shop aprons (girls),	20
Shoe “ “ (boys),	42
Suspenders (pairs),	124
Pillow slips,	165
Bed ticks,	25
Pillow cases (officers),	10
Roller towels,	40
White curtains,	12
Stand covers,	31
Crumb cloths,	2
Window shades,	30

EXPENDITURES FOR COLORED DEPARTMENT FOR 1874

Salaries and wages, \$5,630 95

Provisions.

Beef for officers,	3,029 lbs.	302 90	
“ “ inmates,	13,048 “	551 63	
Mutton “	5,917 “	400 31	
Ham, “		71 83	
Fish,		100 44	
Wheat flour,	37,798 “	1,450 09	
Dutch cake and gingerbread,		70 51	
Corn meal,	9,500 lbs.	196 70	
Beans and Hominy,	8,590 “	326 38	
Barley,	200 “	13 50	
Potatoes,	469 bus.	452 78	
Turnips and cabbage,		73 50	
Coffee,	555 lbs.	62 30	
Tea,	91 “	57 33	
Sugar,	787 “	79 71	
Milk,	1,909 qts.	134 08	
Butter,	294 lbs.	166 38	
Dried fruit,		64 62	
Molasses,	1,061 galls.	474 69	
Lard,	54 lbs.	8 64	
Salt,		21 40	
Vinegar,		11 87	
Marketing,		410 80	
			\$5,511 39

Clothing.

Kersey,	1,410 yds.	960 38
Drilling,	293 “	36 56
Cutting garments,		18 72
Calico,	721 “	200 66
Muslin,	498 “	73 01
Flannels,	517 “	179 42
Boys' caps,	22 doz.	135 00
Boys' shoes,	191 prs.	360 60
Girls' “	128 “	238 31

Carried forward 2,202 66 11,142 34

Brought forward,	2,202 66	11,142 34
Repaired shoes, 505 prs.	353 20	
Stockings,	29 25	
Trimnings,	151 07	
	<hr/>	\$2,736 18

Furniture.

Carpetings, etc.,	165 79	
Hardware,	45 35	
Tinware,	175 94	
Woodenware,	76 69	
Queensware,	62 22	
Blanketing, 223 yds.	446 50	
Brushes and brooms,	46 70	
	<hr/>	1,019 19

Improvements and Repairs.

Lumber,	329 71	
Brickwork,	900 30	
Plumbing and gas-fitting,	213 80	
Steam-fittings,	4,736 55	
Hardware,	112 30	
Paints and glass,	373 27	
Locks,	48 25	
Heaters and stoves,	110 35	
	<hr/>	6,824 53

Fuel and Light.

Coal and wood,	568 94	
Gas and candles,	143 47	
	<hr/>	712 41

Miscellaneous.

Medicines, etc.,	79 91	
School books and stationery,	187 87	
Soap and starch,	106 83	
Traveling and bringing subjects,	36 25	
Postage, etc.,	15 25	
Combs,	15 20	
Hauling, garden, &c.,	68 27	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	509 58	22,434 65

Brought forward,	509 58	22,434 65
Sundries,	695 73	
Funerals,	36 00	
Water-rent and ice,	85 18	
	<hr/>	1,326 49
		<hr/>
		<u>\$23,761 14</u>

Of the aforesaid amount, \$6,180 36 were expended for improvements of a permanent character.

General Expenses.

Of the expenses of both White and Colored Departments, for salary of agent and physicians, rent of managers' room, printing of annual report, horse-keeping, repairing carriages, harness and repairs, wages of engineers, bakers, carpenter and coachman, including 185 tons of coal, iron pipe &c., there is chargeable to the Colored Department,

\$4,414 36

REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL FOR 1874.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Number in school January 1, 1874,	98
“ admitted during the year,	45
“ discharged during the year,	40
Died,	1
Number in school December 31, 1874,	102
Average daily attendance,	76
Number of library books loaned,	2,650

Attainments of those admitted and discharged:

	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well,	7	17
“ “ tolerably,	8	22
“ “ poorly,	12	1
“ “ alphabet only,	3	1
Perfectly ignorant,	15	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45	41
Could write well,		12
“ “ legibly,	3	18
“ “ poorly,	10	1
“ “ name only,	1	9
“ not write,	31	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45	41
Could cipher in compound numbers,	1	10
“ “ fractions,		1
“ “ reduction,	1	5
“ “ primary rules,	2	5
“ “ multiplication,	3	5
“ “ subtraction,	1	4
“ “ addition,	5	10
Ignorant of figures,	32	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45	41

REPORT OF GIRL'S SCHOOL, COLORED DEPARTMENT HOUSE OF REFUGE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1874.

Number in school January 1, 1874,	37
“ admitted during the year,	25
“ in school during the year,	62
“ discharged during the year,	18
Died,	2
Number in school December 31, 1874,	42
Average daily attendance,	37
Number of library books loaned,	1,740

Attainments of those admitted and discharged :

	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well,	1	12
“ “ fairly,	5	4
“ “ poorly,	8	1
“ “ easy lessons,	5	
“ “ alphabet only,	5	1
Perfectly ignorant,	1	
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 18
Could write well,	1	11
“ “ fairly,	2	2
“ “ legibly,	5	3
“ “ name only,	10	2
“ not write,	7	
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 18
Could cipher in fractions,		1
“ “ compound numbers,		2
“ “ primary rules,	1	7
“ “ multiplication,	3	2
“ “ subtraction,	3	3
“ “ addition,	6	3
Ignorant of figures,	12	
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 18

The year 1874 has closed upon this department, with its number of inmates considerably increased over that of former years. And we are not surprised at this increase. Indeed the wonder is, that our numbers are not more largely increased, from the over-crowded thoroughfares of vicious and vagrant youth, of both sexes, that infest our cities. But here the pernicious effects of parental incapacity meet us. The child is permitted to grow up without, even a knowledge of moral restraint, and when it has reached the confines of confirmed disobedience, and acquired the habit of vicious living, then, and only then, is it thought advisable to send it to us. As a matter of course, it is then an unpromising subject of restraint, or instruction. We are aware of the ties and claims of nature, and that it must be,—that it ought to be a severe trial, to send a child from home, with the brand of vice, disobedient and

vagrant upon it. But, when the parental control is inefficient, the domestic attractions defective, and the influence of street companions demoralizing, it is better for the parents, and infinitely better for the child, that a separation for a time be prompt and decisive, and, that the child be placed where its vicious nature will be restrained,—its moral culture be developed, and its spiritual nature, like its physical, be fed with food convenient for it.

It is true, that our Institution and kindred Institutions that meet the necessities of just such cases, are made the objects of misrepresentation and unjust obloquy by a narrow prejudice, which originates in an imperfect information of the benefits offered to all whom misfortune, neglect, or vice sends to us. An intelligent acquaintance, however, with the advantages offered, in the practical working of the Institution, would soon remove the prejudice, and at the same time, become an auxiliary to our work.

At present, we have the representatives of nearly one hundred and fifty families,—of various ages, and of every variety of disposition, committed to our care. Committed, because “incurable,” “ungovernable” or “vagrant,”—committed in short, *according to the charges*, because guilty of every minor vice known in the calendar. To change the mode of life of these—to instruct in whatever helps to a life of honor and usefulness—to stimulate the dormant energies—and to awaken the moral susceptibilities, with scarcely more resort to coercion than is used in a single family, is our aim, as well as our work. And we think that a system of discipline, which by moral influences secures obedience as a rule, without resort to compulsory measures is best. And herein it is that we succeed, where so many parents have failed.

In general, our inmates soon fall in with our mode of discipline, and reciprocate kind and proper treatment; and thus a new manner of life is gradually adopted. Cleanliness of person and apparel, propriety of manners and morals, devotion to mental improvement, application to industrial employment, earnestness in play, and above all, reverence for God, and interest in His service, form part of their every-day duty. But, remembering the teaching of the Master, “Ye must be born again,” we regard all culture that does not include the cultivation of the heart and soul, as imperfect, and only develops a creature of disproportion. It is useless, yea, it is criminal to make light of the responsibilities assumed by the officers of this Institution. If the moral

safety of a child may be put in jeopardy by an unhealthy example, it is our imperative duty to sacrifice the selfish desire, and spurn the enjoyment, that retards or weakens the restraints of virtue, in our home. If we would curb the unruly tongue of a child, we must learn to govern our own. If we would help to eradicate evil from the heart, and build upon the ruins of selfishness, a large charity and generous sympathy for others, *we* must be largely generous in practice as well as precept. If we would inculcate honesty and teach the value of truth, we must avoid duplicity. If we would dignify honest labor, we must not go about that lesson with our hands in our pockets. We must not call evil, good; or right, wrong. In short, we dare not make our own path of moral and religious duty a whit wider, than we mark out for our wards.

The Schools, under the care of the same teachers as at the date of our last report, are doing well. We think it is the design of the Committee to make our schools, in the efficiency of teachers and educational appliances, equal to the Public Schools of the City. In this respect all interested seem to be in perfect accord. And, it may be proper here to say, that visitors of intelligence and experience in educational matters, have expressed surprise and satisfaction at the creditable attainments of our youth, in the common branches of an English education.

The devotion of the teachers, Misses McDuffee and Schlater, is attested in still another way than that of ordinary duty. During last winter, assisted by their friends, they arranged and produced a series of pleasant and instructive "evening entertainments," consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations of varied character, tableaux, etc. No homily on morals could have drawn the hearts of the children more closely around their teachers, than these social efforts for pleasurable entertainments.

Messrs. David McBurney and John C. Watt, also gave several excellent entertainments, altogether contributing in an effective way to the enjoyment and moral influences of rational amusement. Just here let me add: It is a great mistake to suppose that an inflexible code of discipline is the "summum bonum" in the way to reform. The head, representing the intellect, the heart representing the moral part of man, may be crammed to surfeit, and we may thus develop a moral stoic. But to give soul to that stoic, we must enkindle the love, awaken the

æsthetic, and attune the harmonies of humanity. Then, and only then does the divine personality assume its fair and proper proportions in its enlarged sympathies, in its generous charities and divine love. I am cared for—I am loved, is the very essence of appeal to be better, and to do better, and such has been the beneficent effects upon our children, of these entertainments.

The introduction of steam-heating apparatus into this Department is now near to completion. The consequent removal of furnaces and stoves, gives us incalculable relief, by removing a constant anxiety and dread of fire. The engineer, under the direction of the indefatigable Chairman on Buildings and Repairs, John M. Ogden, Esq., has performed the work with energy and skill. We are grateful to the Board for the change, and feel satisfied that the economy in fuel, will justify the present expenditure. But, besides economy in fuel, we have now superior facilities for the personal cleanliness of our inmates during the winter. The waste steam furnishes sufficient water of suitable temperature for all the purposes of ablution.

In our labor department we have the benefit of constant employment. Here, we think, the question of revenue is one of secondary importance. With us the Workshop is only the industrial branch of our reform school, where habit of industry are the lessons learned.

The design of the Institution in its varied appliances, whether the workshop, the school-room, the chapel or the play-ground, aims at moral reformation, and with judicious safeguards becomes an important element toward success.

As in former years, shoemaking is the principal employment in this department. A number of smaller boys are occupied at making match-boxes. Since the first of June last, about twenty girls have been engaged at shoe-fitting. This is a valuable employment to them, as it affords a perfect knowledge of the use of the sewing-machine.

To Messrs. Thomas Latimer, Thomas A. Robinson, John H. Dungan, William Curry, George Alrich, B. B. Comegys, A. G. Coffin, and many others, who have contributed largely to the moral and religious culture of the children, we owe our sincere thanks. Recognizing the divine precept, that, "None of us liveth unto himself," these gentlemen have been constant and earnest in their self-imposed duty of conducting the services of the Sunday-school and chapel. They have been earnest in commending the truths of the gospel, and we believe the influence of

their lessons, will, by the divine blessing, produce in many of their hearers the "peaceful fruits of righteousness."

The exceedingly favorable sanitary condition of the House, for so many years past, was disturbed in the early part of 1874, by the prevalence of measles among both sexes of the inmates. About one-fourth of our number were attacked by the disease and one boy died of it. Two girls died, one of "tubercular peritonitis, the other, consumption, making three deaths altogether during the year. With the exception referred to, the general health has been very good.

With cheerful acknowledgment of the faithfulness of my assistants, particularly the Matron, Mrs. Jane E. Thompson, and with gratitude to the Managers for valuable counsel in the affairs of the department.

I remain, very respectfully,

J. HOOD LAVERTY,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS OF LETTERS, WRITTEN BY THOSE TO WHOM FORMER INMATES HAVE BEEN INDENTURED, ARE A FEW OF THE MANY FAVORABLE ANSWERS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED:

RELATIVE TO BOYS IN THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

As O. F.'s time is short with us now, I thought I would like to give you a better description of my apprentice than I could do in answering the printed questions. I am glad to be able to say that I have had very little trouble with my boy since I have had him. He has always obeyed me as well as any boy could be expected to do. As to honesty, I think him perfectly so; have trusted him in every way and shape, and would trust him in regard to truthfulness as soon as any boy in the neighborhood. Another good trait O. has, he is industrious, not at all lazy, willing to work, seems to like it, and has also made great improvement in learning how to farm. He could now get his own living very well. O. is now attending school, and I have sent him from fourteen to seventeen weeks each year. I have sent him to a good school, and he has made considerable improvement. Has quite a good common school education. Is now studying Physical Geography, Grammar, Philosophy, Etymology, and is about commencing Algebra. He has attended church and Sabbath-school every Sabbath. Is very moral, does not use any bad words, not even by-words; has no disposition to smoke cigars, chew tobacco or taste any liquor. He is stout and healthy, having never had a day's sickness since I have had him. He is very well liked by everybody that knows him, and knowing where he came from, they have watched him and taken notice of him. I often wonder to myself whether the House of Refuge turns out many boys as good as O. I should not want any better one.

I am thankful to our Heavenly Father that I can answer your questions about A. A. so favorably. I had raised two or three boys before I took this one, and I knew the responsibility that rested on me in taking one that had been exposed to the wickedness and evils of a great city. He has generally been very obedient, and as to his honesty, I have not known of his taking anything not his own. With one exception he has been truthful. He is now attending school, and seems quite interested. In attending church and Sabbath-school, he has not missed more than two or three Sabbaths since he has been with us. His health has been good.

I am very well satisfied with W. H. He is a very good boy—is very obedient and industrious. I believe that he has been honest and truthful. Is attending school now, and improving in his learning.

A. S. has always been obedient and truthful. Has improved very much in his employment. Has regularly attended church. His health is good.

J. W. has, so far as I know, been honest and truthful. Has been very obedient. I am coming to the city some time this Winter and will bring him along with me, and take him to see his mother and sister in Bucks county. You will be astonished to see how wonderfully he has grown, and he can speak better German than English.

J. M. goes regularly to church and Sabbath-school. He is a member of Christ's Church, in Millville. Has been obedient, honest and truthful. Is industrious and improving in his employment. He is quite healthy.

W. T. has been honest. I never knew anything otherwise. Goes to school and learns fast. Industrious and truthful. His health has been very good. Has not been sick since he has been here.

W. H. has been honest as far as I know, and is truthful as most boys. Attends school and improves some. Is obedient and industrious. His health is good.

J. T. and D. D. have been generally obedient. Are honest and truthful. Have improved in their employment. They have attended school and improved. Their health is good.

We are very well satisfied with J. T. He is getting along nicely and is pleased with his place.

W. W. has been a very good boy. We have had no reason to question his honesty or truthfulness. Is improving in his employment. Attends school and learns well. His health is good.

RELATIVE TO WHITE GIRLS.

C. C. has been a very obedient girl. Has not told us an untruth and is perfectly honest. She attends Sabbath-school every Sabbath, and is very fond of good books. Attends church every Sunday, prayer meeting once a week, and is very fond of attending religious meetings. Is a good, pious girl. Her health has been good—has not been sick a day.

A. C. has been honest and generally truthful. Is obedient and industrious. She attends church. Her health has been very good and she is much improved in appearance.

A. McF. has been a very good girl, and seems very well contented.

R. M. attends church and Sabbath-school regularly. Her health has been very good. She has been honest and truthful. Is industrious and improves in her employment.

RELATIVE TO BOYS IN THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

J. G. has been obedient and very truthful—has been very industrious, and has improved greatly in what I require of him. He has not attended school, but every evening I have him studying arithmetic, etc., in which he shows rapid progress. He attends church and Sabbath-school regularly every Sunday, and the remainder of the day he spends reading the Bible and studying the Catechism. He is very moral, his health has been excellent, and he is growing quite robust and strong. The boy is very contented and happy and shows no disposition to visit, and never leaves the premises unless I send him an errand. Upon the whole, I have been exceedingly gratified at the boy's general conduct. I have never known him to use profane language, and only once or twice have I detected

him in telling untruths. Sometimes he manifests a disposition to indolence, but this is so in most boys of his age. I try and keep him occupied in light work, to train him in industrious habits. He shows an aptness to learn fast.

W. C. is obedient and I like him very well. He has been very honest and truthful—is industrious, and what he has to do is done well. He is attending school regularly and is improving in learning. He attends church and Sabbath-school and takes great interest in the services. His health has been excellent.

H. McF. has been obedient, honest and truthful in every respect—is very industrious and improves rapidly. Whilst at school he was very assiduous in his studies, and as a consequence is a good scholar—better than I thought he would be when he first came to me. He writes neatly and plainly—cipher and spells accurately. He attends church and Sabbath-school regularly, but as yet shows no disposition to become serious or religious. His health has always been good.

M. G. I have really got a good boy—he has improved wonderfully in his learning at school, and his disposition is to be studying most of the time. He attends church and Sabbath-school every Sunday, and I am glad to state is inclined to become religious. He never could have been in better health.

R. B. is quite a valuable boy to me—is perfectly contented and happy with his home, and shows a disposition at all times to do good. I have always found him honest, obedient to all commands and truthful. He has been with me some time, and I am proud to say that I never knew him attempting to tell a falsehood. He is improving fast in his learning at school and takes much interest in church and Sabbath-school. Has always been well.

J. H. has been generally obedient, honest and truthful. He is very industrious and has improved considerably in this respect. He

has not attended school, but has improved considerably in learning by home instruction. His health has been very good.

C. W. is obedient, honest and generally careful to tell the truth. He has been industrious, doing everything he has to do in the best manner possible, and does it cheerfully. His health could not be better.

I. J. I am well pleased with this boy, and can say yes, cheerfully, to all your interrogatories concerning him—obedient, honest, truthful and industrious—attends school regularly and improves—goes to church and Sabbath school and evinces great interest in the exercises. As regards health, I do not think it could be better.

T. E. W. has not had a day's sickness since he has been with me. I am perfectly satisfied with my selection, and I know he is happy and contented here with me. I never had a more obedient, honest and truthful boy, and I am encouraged enough to say that he will be an exemplary man. He takes great interest in his studies at school, and improves fast. He attends the M. E. Church regularly and belongs to Sabbath-school, and his disposition is to become good.

H. B. has been obedient as much as we expected—honest, and with but little deviation from the truth. He is as industrious as most boys of his age, and has improved considerably in this respect. He has not gone to school, but has been taught with my own children at home. He has evinced a disposition to become seriously religious. His health has been good, with the exception of a few slight attacks of chills. I will also here state, that as the boy is with me altogether when in the house, and feeling it my duty, as well as pleasure, to endeavor to train him in the way he should go, I lay hold of every avenue that seems accessible to his better feelings, and I am quite pleased with my own success. He often comes to me with expressions of feelings, which seem to testify he was favored to feel, the Lord was his friend, and would be to all who put their trust in Him; I have been a little surprised sometimes at his questions, after one of our little sittings. Every evening regularly, he and my children read a chapter in the Bible, and then have a discourse on the truths read. He takes

especial interest in this kind of evening entertainment. He says he is perfectly contented and happy, and never wants to leave here.

H. S. has been generally obedient to my commands, perfectly honest, but does not always tell the truth, he is going to school regularly and improves in learning, he attends church and Sabbath-school and pays close attention to the services. He has never had any sickness since he has been with me.

D. W. W. thus far has been obedient and honest. Is inclined to take things leisurely, but I think is improving. He has been going to school, but at present we instruct him at home. He is making rapid progress in learning. He attends regularly a place of worship, is very attentive, and gives evidence of interest in what he learns. He is very amiable and respectful, and appears happy in his new home. Health has been very good.

RELATIVE TO GIRLS IN THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

A. T. is an excellent girl—very obedient, strictly honest and truthful, attends school and learns readily. She attends church regularly. Her health has been very good.

M. H. is generally obedient. She is very industrious, quick, active, and makes a capital servant-girl. She is being taught at home and improves in learning. Attends church and Sunday-school, and is religiously instructed at home. She manifests a disposition to become a Christian. She is in excellent health.

E. D. I am much pleased with E. Has always been honest, and obedient to all commands. She has greatly improved in her employment. She has exceeded our expectations. Attends school regularly, and goes to church and Sabbath-school.

N. R. it gives me pleasure to say that N. has been generally a good girl. She is neat and handy, and is becoming quite a good cook—

showing more quickness in learning the household art than in book-learning. She attends a Sunday-school under the care of Friends every Sunday afternoon, and one of my daughters spends an hour or more almost every afternoon and evening in teaching her the common branches and sewing and knitting.

J. P. is a splendid girl, and is contented and happy in her new home. With respect to her obedience, honesty and truthfulness, I can cheerfully say she has been. She attends school, and is improving in learning. Attends church every Sunday. Her health has been good.

J. M. is an obedient girl—honest, and generally tells the truth. I like her very well. She attends school, and I think she improves. Goes to church and Sabbath-school regularly. She is very stout and healthy.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN 1874.

Deacon & Peterson, Lady's Friend.

Frederic and Alfred M. Collins, Strawberries for the Children of both departments.

Mr. Brusstar, Ice Cream for the Children.

George Alrich, Croquet Set to each division of boys and girls.

Charles E. Haven, 12 numbers of "Our Young Folks."

Caleb J. Milne, Books to two of the most meritorious pupils of each division of schools.

T. S. Arthur, Esq., Arthur's Ladies' Home Magazine and Children's Hour, 2 copies monthly, &c.

Louis A. Godey, Esq., the Ladies' Book, 1 copy monthly, and engravings, &c.

George W. Childs., Esq., Books for the Libraries.

Miss A. B. Shaw, Carrier Dove, 2 copies.

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